

THE EXAMINER;
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 100, WEST MAIN ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., BY
PAUL SEYMOUR.

FROM THE EDITORIAL OFFICE.
The Editor of the *Examiner*,
Dear Sir:—The *Examiner* has been
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and has been the cause of much
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from poverty. A decent house to live in,
sheds for horses, that they may be sold
in the morning when wanted, instead of being
hunted for through the long wet prairie
grass, would save many a fit of ague, and
many long hours of deep despondency.

The Ohio at Louisville is of magnificent
width, and the rapid, though obstructing
navigation, add much to its beauty. It
was something to say, "We have sailed
more than six hundred miles down a river,
and we might continue our river voyage for
fifteen hundred more!" The immensity of
this inland navigation gave a deep interest
even to the tame names and figures in a lit-
tle two penny map of the Ohio which we
had purchased. The personal helped the
imagination to realize the vastness of the
distance through which this placid river rolled
its waters to the ocean. Animate as it
was now by the crowd of steamers, what
it will be when, its whole valley, from
Pittsburgh to New Orleans cultivated, and
the ships of its slavery washed out, it is filled
with a free people!

We left Louisville on Wednesday, June
21. The wheat harvest had commenced
and everywhere the scythe was at work.—
On our return to Cincinnati we had the op-
portunity of seeing a part of the river
which we had, the week before, passed in
the dark, and of observing evidences of pro-
gress on both sides of the river. Every-
body, slave and free, included, agreed that
the free States of Indiana and Ohio on the
one side of the river were making far more
rapid strides than the slave State of Ken-
tucky on the other. Land is higher in price,
labor is better, denser, and population more
rapidly advancing. The one is nearly
stationary in its agriculture, commerce
and manufactures; the others are advancing
at a pace which astonishes even Ameri-
cans, accustomed as they are to see things
go ahead. The State of Ohio, which,
sixty years ago, had not a dozen white in-
habitants, has now a population of nearly
two millions, and in ten years more will
rank next to the State of New York; and
Indiana, which, fifty years ago, was almost
unknown, has now nearly a million of in-
habitants. On the other side of the river
the population of Kentucky, an old State,
and of unexampled fertility, has not yet a
million. To the one no immigrants find
their way, but the plodding, saving Germans
to the others, the tide of immigration is
constantly flowing, promising soon to make
both States the most populous in the Union.

As the representation in Congress is regula-
ted by the numbers of inhabitants, Ohio
and Indiana are rapidly increasing in rep-
resentative power, while the slave States of
Kentucky and Virginia are rapidly dimi-
nishing in relative political importance.—
These facts cannot but suggest serious
considerations to the slave-owners. A Vir-
ginian gentleman, formerly opposed to the ab-
olitionists, and holding that the negroes
were a race intended by the Creator to be
the slaves of the more gifted and intellectual
white, told me that he had serious
thoughts of selling his property in Virginia
and investing his money in land in India-
na. "In my own State," he said, "in
twenty years my property may be worth
nothing. In Indiana, it might probably be
increased five fold."

Slavery and the Chocoma Mission.
Dr. Miller.—The following letter from
Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, received after my con-
nection with the Watchman had expired, I am
anxious, in fairness to the writer, to see inserted
in your columns. Mr. Kingsbury's case having
been repeatedly before me, before the anti-
slavery Watchman, it is but just that he should
be permitted fully to define his position. The
spirit in which he does it is unexceptionable.—
I have seen nothing else from that quarter,
which sets him and his sentiments on the sub-
ject of slavery in so fair a light before the anti-
slavery community. The letter bears strong
and decided testimony against slaveholding.
The writer utterly rejects all (voluntary or
involuntary) slavery, in the event of his
own death or insolvency; then, my greatest ob-
jection to his plan of emancipation is obviated.
My plan to protect him against such a calamity
would be to manumit him at once, and then
let him work out his purchase money. If the
law interposes obstacles to his emancipation,
those obstacles can be no greater before he has
worked out his time than after.

You will appreciate my motives, when I say
that, in connection with this letter some re-
marks of my own, I have signed to obviate the
necessity of prolonging the discussion by any
rejoinder.

Yours truly,
E. GOODMAN.

containing the extract of that letter did not
reach me. I presume there could be noth-
ing in the published part of it, which is not
in the copy I retained. I know not from
whence Br. Cable derived my confession—
surely not from my letter to Mr. Slo-
comb.

Permit me again to state the case, just as
it occurred, and just as I meant to be under-
stood in what I before wrote.

A slave, whom I knew to be true
worthy, entreated me again and again to
liberate him from bondage. He proposed
that if I would pay the amount demanded
by his master, he would work for me until
he was repaid. I had but small means of
my own, but I was willing to risk what I
had, that I might give liberty to this black
man. Had he died, or become disabled, I
must have lost what I advanced on his ac-
count.

I made the contract for the services of
the man with himself, and not with his mas-
ter. I then paid the master the sum de-
manded, and took of him a bill of sale in
the legal form. This I retained, as much
for the security of the liberated man, as for
my own. The bill of sale was no better
to me than a note of hand, for which I
would willingly have exchanged it at any
time, so far as I was concerned. His ser-
vice for me was by contract with himself,
and not by virtue of the bill of sale. For
every hour he worked for me, I paid him
its full value, according to agreement made
between him and myself.

Now, Br. Goodman, do you call this
slavery? and do you call me a slaveholder?
I have always supposed that involuntary
servitude was an essential element of
slavery. Am I mistaken? Can there be
slavery where there is no involuntary ser-
vitude? I have never held a human being
as a chattel. I have, if you please to call
it so, bought slaves out of bondage, but I
never sold one, and would not for a globe
of gold. Nor were those I ransomed in
any danger of being sold, in case of my
sudden demise. All the claim I ever had
to their services was by virtue of the agree-
ment made with themselves. While living
with me, they were under no restriction
more than other hired laborers. And to
some of them I granted privileges, which I
never gave to white laborers.

Had I not regarded the cities of the op-
pressed, had I been deaf to the entreaties
of those who sought to me for deliverance
from bondage, I might have escaped the re-
proaches that have been laid upon me.
But I desire not to be deferred from doing
good to my suffering fellow-men, because
my acts or my motives, or both, may be
misunderstood and misrepresented. I would
not wish to wound the feelings of any who
may differ from me as to the best way of
doing good; but if it could be done with
safety both to the slaves and to their own-
ers, I should rejoice to have it in my power
to lay to liberate every slave in the United
States, even if it could be done in no
better way than those were liberated, about
whom so much has been said.

To show the importance of a bill of sale,
where slaves are liberated and are to re-
main in this country, I will give a single
instance, out of many similar ones that
might be adduced. An eminently pious
black woman, a member of my Church,
wished before her death to secure the lib-
erty of her youngest son, then a small lad.
She and her husband had acquired some
property, and they gave it all to purchase
their son. And that he might be secured
in the enjoyment of liberty, they took a
bill of sale, giving to themselves the own-
ership of their son. This instrument was
stolen from the father after the mother's
death, by one of the heirs of the boy's former
mistress.

A single extract will show how badly I
have succeeded. In a letter addressed to
me last May, by an influential and leading
man of this nation, he says: "You are a
Northern man, and muddle yourself too
much about the doctrine of abolition, which
we condemn. With this doctrine, you will
divide us among the Christians, and stop
the good work of God, by chilling the
hearts of the Chocoma Christians."

This extract clearly shows how my
course relative to slavery is viewed by
those who are on the ground, and who see
and know what I do. Those who live
six hundred or thousand miles distant, form
their judgment in many cases, from
savage and often incorrect reports as hap-
pen to reach them.

Yours truly,
C. KINGSBURY.
Pine Ridge, Chocoma Nation,
March 12, 1849.

Uncultivated Land in Massachusetts.
It is said that the 4,192,000 acres of
land in this State, available for cultivation
in some form, only 200,000 acres, or six
and a half per cent, are under tillage; the
remaining ninety-three and a half per cent,
consisting of woodlands, meadows, swamps,
pasture, &c.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.
The individual subscriptions to the stock
of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad
Company, in Pittsburgh, amount to upwards
of 4,000 shares. The committee expect
the same will shortly be increased to 6,000
shares, or equal to \$300,000. Altogether
the subscriptions amount to over one mil-
lion of dollars, which secures the charter.

ANNIVERSARIES.
From the New York Tribune.
The 12th Anniversary Celebration of this
Society was held in the meeting-house of the
Oliver-st Baptist Church yesterday. The ex-
ercise was opened by reading from the Scrip-
tures (66 Isaiah) by Rev. W. Owsen, a re-
tired Missionary from Burmah, after which
Rev. John Fox recited prayer, which was fol-
lowed by singing the 100th Psalm.

Wm. COLEMAN, Esq. Treasurer, present-
ed his report to the Society, from which we
gather that for the past year the
Receipts were \$29,840 50
Balance due the Treasurer, April,
6, 1848 - - - - - 887 12
Disbursements - - - - - 38,734 71
Balance in the Treasury, April 5,
1849 - - - - - 631 95
Total - - - - - \$29,840 50
After the reading of the Treasurer's Re-
port, the Society was addressed by
Dr. S. H. COKE—He said the report of
the Treasurer which has just been read,
shows you that our means have increased
by several thousand dollars the last year
and the benefits promulgated by the So-
ciety have also increased. The managers
of your Society are worthy of all praise,
and the Board, thank God, have not been
lessened by the death of any one of its
members. We may say now, as we did
at first—If God is for us we care not who
is against us. We therefore need not fear
what man can do against us, if we are
founded on truth and righteousness. We
may firmly believe that our motto—the
translation of the Bible, will be the motto
of the world of truth. In no part have our
praising presses been stopped for want of
funds—this year there will be a greater de-
mand, especially in the printing and dis-
tributing of the Bible in Korea and China.
Our dear brother QUACKER (the Missionary
in Germany) now demands not hundreds of
Bibles but thousands of Testaments—
thousands, but tens of thousands. He has
sent us a report of his action, demanding a
large supply, to which we have replied by
the adopting of 3,000 Bibles for his holy
work. My friends, I could well occupy
your time for a half-hour or an hour by the
recital of the good actions of, and bright
hopes for our Society. When we see
thousands of French, Welsh, Irish and
Germans flocking nearly to our country,
year after year, and the wide and glorious field
before us. And here let me remark: we
need not stop to say what our Society does
more than another, for I find that all the
Methodists, Episcopal and Friends Bible
Associations, notwithstanding all their ef-
forts, there are people still waiting for the
Bible. Then let us unite, with heart and
soul, to all that God requires at our hands.

Life Members, and 22 Directors added to
the lists.
Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE rose to move
the adoption of the Report of the Board.
The success which that report engenders in
the heart of the widow and orphan, the
fatherless mother, will spread a flame which
shall light up the domes of the Christian
Church. It is great for mind, subtle, and
deep to contend with matter, but is greater
far for mind to contend with mind. The
Rev. gentleman addressed the meeting at
some length.

BROTHER DRAKE seconded the resolution
which passed.
Rev. Mr. SOMERS, in the absence of
Elder R. L. Coleman, moved the follow-
ing resolution:
Resolved, That it is the privilege and duty
of all who cherish a proper regard for the
simple apostolic form of the ordinances of Christ,
to unite in maintaining, and rendering efficient,
the efforts of a Society that procures, as its
chief object, the circulation of the sacred
Scriptures in their purity.

This said the Rev. gentleman, is a So-
ciety got up originally, and prosecuted to
its present result with the one and indivi-
sible idea—to the spreading of the Bible.
God grant us the day when we shall have
the Bible universally spread, and a transla-
tion of it so that all can understand, free
from the shackles of a sectional rendering.
The field of the world is open before us,
and the mountainous obstacles which were
visible in our young days, Mr. President,
have dissolved before perseverance.

BROTHER PORTER, of Mass., seconded the
resolution with great pleasure, and wished
to take this opportunity to bear testimony
to the excellence of the Society, which was
certainly bequeathed into life by the hand of
Jesus Christ—a Society which, though
young in years, is hoary in wisdom. The
motion was passed.

BROTHER WASS, returned Missionary
from Burmah, in the absence of Rev. E.
Kincaid, moved a resolution to the follow-
ing effect:
Resolved, That this Society, whose ex-
isting consists in—according to Divine authority,
taking no lessons from human creeds, and
knowing no standard but that which the Holy
Spirit has given, ("He that hath an ear to hear,
let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the
Churches"), by its persevering and successful
endeavors to give to the heathen the Sacred
Scriptures faithfully translated, commands it to
the sympathies and liberality of all who
love the truth and desire its circulation.

He along with other missionaries had
gone forth among the heathen, and what
could have been done without the Bible,
and we were rejoiced when a faithful trans-
lation was ready to enlighten the Pagan
and the Infidel. Brother Wade continued
to address the meeting some time, after which
the motion was seconded and passed.

Anniversary of the Evangelical Alliance.
This Society held its anniversary Thurs-
day night, at 7 1/2 o'clock in the Dutch
Reformed Church, corner of Fourth Street
and Lafayette-place.
After prayer by Rev. Dr. SKENDEL, Rev.
Dr. PAXER reported to the meeting. He
stated the *Christian Union*, published by
Mr. Hewson and edited by Dr. BAUER had
greatly aided the objects of the Society.
In the last year, there had been formed
three Auxiliary Societies—one in the North-
west district including North Pennsylvania,
one in Philadelphia and the other in Troy.
They had no agency as yet, except what
they had during the last month, in which
Rev. Mr. Beech, of the Presbyterian
church, circulated their tracts, and extended
their organization.

Rev. Dr. CUEVIER then appeared. In
commencing he referred to the state of
affairs in Europe, which had been com-
menced upon by most of the Societies now
holding their meetings in this city. None
of these Societies, however, equalled the
Evangelical Alliance in the importance of
its aims. There was said to be a Holy
Alliance in Europe to restore the Pope to
his supremacy. The difference between that
alliance and this would be pointed out.
The Dr. then read a number of Scriptural
passages to prove that the Church of Rome
was the harlot of Babylon mentioned in
Revelations, and that the time was at hand
when both the Pope and the church, of
which he was the head, should be utterly
destroyed. In the book of Revelation, the
beast was represented as opening his mouth
and speaking, after receiving his mortal
wound. The Pope had opened his mouth
at Geneva, and asserted his dominion over
all Christendom. But his prayers were in
vain, for his days were numbered. The
army of intervention would be destroyed
with him, when God poured out the vials of
his wrath, and the adulterous union of
Church and State, whether in Italy or in
England, would be overturned. Christ
had said that his Kingdom was not of this
world. The Pope, who claims to be his
Vicar, has declared that his kingdom is of
this world, and that he must have it, and
his servants will fight for him. France
had proved herself, by the assistance she
was giving the Pope, to be one of the frogs
described in prophecy. She had sent
brandy and priests to the Sandwich Islands,
and waged hostilities for Popery against
their Christian Queen. Nor were the
wanderings after the beast confined to Eu-
rope, for here, in this Republic country,
Protestant writers were found who advocat-
ed the restoration of the Papacy by force
of arms to Italy, that beautiful country,
which had been so long priest-ridden and
down-trodden by the mystery of iniquity.
Dr. Cheever concluded by commenting
rather severely upon a passage in the *Free-
man's Journal*.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. KENSLEY,
of Philadelphia, who began by calling at-
tention to the Society as a grand platform
on which Christians of all denominations
might meet. He had been greatly struck
with the reply of an Arab of the desert to
the traveler Stephens, who asked him who
was his master? The former, looking up to
Heaven, said: "God is my master!" How
beautiful from a child of Nature! How
much more beautiful from a child of God!
Lord Littleton has said that the spirit of
hell and of heaven could not be more re-
mote from each other than the spirit of big-
otry and true piety. He had always been
a member of that church of which he had
heard so much to-night; but when he
was a little boy he met with the Bible, in
whose sublime pages he found embodied
the ennobling vigor of truth. He would
never forget those throbbings of heart he
felt, fifteen years ago, when Dr. Skin-

ner prayed, as he did to-night, that they
might all be one.
Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, followed.
After recommending the *Christian Union*,
the organ of the Society, he proceeded to
speak of that text of Scripture in which
Peter was mentioned as the Rock of the
Church. He also announced the coming
of Rev. Baptist Noel to this country.
As he concluded his short address, and
Rev. Mr. Barnard was about commencing
the report of the valley, fired by the sol-
diers in Astor place, was heard, and the
meeting became confused, and was sus-
pended in a few minutes.

**American Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions.**
The Meeting in behalf of the A. B. C.
F. M. was held yesterday morning at the
Tabernacle—the regular Anniversary not
occurring until September)—Hon. THOMAS
BORN FREELIGHTNESS in the Chair, and a
very large attendance.
Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. COVAT.
Mr. FREELIGHTNESS opened the exer-
cises with a few appropriate remarks.
Rev. Dr. POZZAY then read a general
statement of the results of the year, from
which we extract the following particulars:
Missions of the American Board are in
operation among the Indians in Lower Cana-
da, in Western New York, among the
Ojibwas, the Sioux, the Cherokees, Cho-
ctaws, and Pawnees, in the Oregon Terri-
tory, the Sandwich Islands, at Fou-chan,
Amoy and Canton, in China, in the Island
of Borneo, at Madras, Malacca, Ceylon,
Bombay, Ahmednager, Oorissah, in Per-
sia, at Enzoon, Trebizond, Constantinople,
Athens, Beyroot, Mount Lebanon, in South
Africa, and on the Gaboon River, just on
the Equator, on the Western side of
that dark continent. The Missions thus
encompassing the globe are shedding, it is be-
lieved, some light upon the benighted Na-
tions.

September last, the number of Mis-
sionaries, Assistant Missionaries and native
helpers in the employ of the Board, was
557. Since that time, 15 Missionaries and
Assistant Missionaries, with their wives—
making 30 persons—have been sent into
the field, some to India, some to Africa,
and some to the Turkish Empire.
Several deaths have occurred in the Mis-
sionary ranks, among which, particular
mention was made of that of Rev. Wm.
J. Pohlman, of the Amoy Mission in China,
whose sudden departure is a severe loss to
the Missions in that part of the world, and
has sent a pang through many hearts in this
country. Mr. Pohlman had secured the
esteem and confidence of the Prudential
Committee in a high degree.

The Board has now under its care 75
Churches, with 26,000 members. There
are 12 Seminaries for training native preachers
and teachers; 18 other boarding-schools;
302 free schools; whole number of pupils
under instruction, about 12,000. The
schools at the Sandwich Islands do not
come into this account, being provided for
by the Government of the Islands. It has
eleven printing establishments, with facili-
ties for printing in nearly thirty lan-
guages.
The financial condition of the Board is
not in all respects what might be desired;
yet it is such as to inspire its friends with
good courage. At the last meeting of the
Board, there was a debt of \$60,000. To-
ward the liquidation of this debt, \$46,000
have been pledged, of which \$39,000 have
been paid in. The ordinary receipts, in-
clusive of the debt, for the nine months of
the financial year ending April 30, amount-
ed to \$178,387—making the total receipts
for nine months \$217,000.

It is believed that the affairs of the
Board, as a whole, have at no period of its
history, presented a more encouraging and
hopeful aspect than at this moment. God,
in His providence, is very evidently say-
ing, "Go up and possess the land." In-
tegrity has been received of the out-
pouring of the Spirit upon the Stockbridge
Indians in Wisconsin, on the Gaboon Mis-
sion, on some of the Missions at the Sand-
wich Islands, and in a very remarkable
manner upon the Nestorians of Persia.
Rev. Dr. Scott, of New Jersey, was the
first invited speaker of the morning. He
was fully persuaded that a series of special
providences is attending the spread of the
Gospel in every part of the world. He
urged the great, paramount importance
of efforts to counteract the mighty influ-
ence of that Popery which has incited even
the new Republic France, to engage in
crushing the infant spirit of Liberty in Italy
by reasserting the authority of the Papal
Throne—to counteract the influence of the
Greek Church, whose firmest stronghold is
in Russia—that great Empire whose giant
bells on the North leans against the North
Pole, on the other upon the Uralian Moun-
tains, and whose feet are bathed in the
Bosphorus. Our children must be those
who lot it shall be to battle against this
mighty array of error, and is it not heav-
ily incumbent upon parents to train the rising
generation in the knowledge of the Truth,
at every family altar and in every house-
hold?

Rev. Daniel Poor, of the Ceylon Mis-
sion, was the next speaker. He gave a
most interesting account of the Missions
at Ceylon, who sailed from Newburyport
thirty-three years ago, on the 23d of Oct.,
1815; nine in number, eight beside himself,
and of whom five are now alive and in
active service. Four have been taken away
to a better world; the first of these was the
beloved Warren; the next, the lady of Mr.
Poor, the third, Mr. Richards; the fourth,
another sister.

The first intercourse established with the
natives—between them and us, said Dr.
Poor, there was a great gulf—was through
the instrumentality of our house servants.
The village school, however, is the appro-
priate door of success to the people. The
missionaries introduce themselves to the
teachers, and signifying their willingness to
undertake their charge—upon the express
and single condition that they should impart
instruction in the principles of Christiani-
ty—they are cheerfully relinquished. The
children are delighted with the finely print-
ed books, the teachers satisfied by the ad-
vantages thus obtained without trouble, and
the parents are gratified. Thus all are
pleased, and a mighty influence is awak-
ened. The expense attendant upon these
endeavors does not exceed, for each child,
the sum of fifty cents per annum; a

cent a week for giving the Gospel to a le-
nited people. Another potent influence
is the Boarding School, where the Missio-
naries are brought into still more direct con-
tact with the natives, and where a great
amount of good is effected.
Dr. Poor closed thus: He had seen many
strange things on returning to civilized
countries after a thirty-three years' absence,
and, coming to this city, he had been as-
tonished to see such an establishment as the
Croton Aqueduct, and he had pondered
upon it as the fairest emblem of what this
Organization should be. An Institution
like this, he continued, should be the
Croton Aqueduct of the Missionary Cause.
What were the skill and wisdom put forth
in the construction of that great work, and
he only asked the same relative amount to
be expended upon this Organization. He
considered it the very best emblem of what
this should be; and desired only the same
depth of learning, and the same efficiency
of action, the same liberal benevolence of
expression, in sending the water of Salva-
tion to every creature in the perishing na-
tions of the earth.

The Missionary Hymn was then sung,
the audience standing.
Rev. R. S. STARR, Jr., of Brooklyn, fol-
lowed in a few eloquent remarks. He de-
scribed in glowing language the strength
and power of that idolatry which feeds and
grants full license to the desires of the hu-
man heart. Do you suppose, said he, that
such a system as that could be shaken as a
man would take a summer twig and shake
it with the muscles of his arm?—a system,
the life of which, in a thousand manifold
forms, circles in all the forms of being—in
influence which fills the social life of the
Hindoo, as the light fills the crystal—and
how will you take it out when it is so
incorporated into all their systems? It is
like trying to rend a firmly rooted tree.
And yet it is a work that can be done.
Truth is harmonious with everything that
is beautiful and holy, and there will be
some in every community who will be
touched by its influence. The lightning
it first upon the summit only, will steal
more and more upon the valleys beneath,
and the most barren soil will in time be
rendered fruitful.

Rev. D. T. STODDARD of the Nestorian
Mission, next spoke. His remarks were
mainly directed to the remarkable outpour-
ings of God's spirit on that people, and he
read a number of extracts from Isaac Ad-
ams, who had received from his brethren there.
Large numbers have been hopefully con-
verted, and among these not the least emi-
nent in earnestness and fervor in the Cause
of Mar Yohannan, the Nestorian Bishop,
whose recent visit to this country will be
remembered.

The assemblage was dismissed with a
Benediction by Rev. Dr. Poor.

AGRICULTURE.
FROM THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
WEEK FOR MAY, SCOTCH—Grass and Potatoes.
—This is considered the most important month
in the whole year, when we take into account
the cultivation of the young growing crops,
the sowing of the future labor will depend
on the quality and quantity of this work done
in the month of May. If it be well done, and
the crops will not so soon become foul, and if much
of it be done, the planter will be able to receive
an earlier return.
Working Corn Fields.—Young corn plants
must be cleared out as soon as practicable after
the first leaves are developed with the weeding
calibrator and hand hoe.
Weeding Corn.—Keep your corn fields in
good order, and free from weeds. Weeds
are a great enemy to the corn. They are used
for feeding stock, but that left for food
begins to turn yellow; but that left for food
should be cut when the grains are in the milk
stage. Corn—Six weeks will have wound
their cocoons from the first of the month.
Those you wish to reel, may be left in
the hot sun a day or two, or they may be re-
spected a few hours in an oven or kiln, heated
sufficiently warm to cause them to reel.
Those intended to produce seed, should be
reel in every part of the world. He
urged the great, paramount importance
of efforts to counteract the mighty influ-
ence of that Popery which has incited even
the new Republic France, to engage in
crushing the infant spirit of Liberty in Italy
by reasserting the authority of the Papal
Throne—to counteract the influence of the
Greek Church, whose firmest stronghold is
in Russia—that great Empire whose giant
bells on the North leans against the North
Pole, on the other upon the Uralian Moun-
tains, and whose feet are bathed in the
Bosphorus. Our children must be those
who lot it shall be to battle against this
mighty array of error, and is it not heav-
ily incumbent upon parents to train the rising
generation in the knowledge of the Truth,
at every family altar and in every house-
hold?